# ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

Vol. ix.

## FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 2.

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### OSAGE ORANGE INJURED BY WOOD BORERS.

By PHILIP LAURENT.

In the suburban parts of Philadelphia the Osange Orage is extensively used in forming hedges around fields and gardens, and for this purpose it excels all other plants, as aside from its fine appearance it forms an almost impregnable barrier against trespassers.

It was on July 4, 1895, that I first had my attention called to the number of Dorcaschema wildii and alternatum that were infesting a certain hedge near my home at Mt. Airy. In the course of an hour's time, with the aid of my friend, Mr. Horace Rodd. I secured seventy-five wildii and about twice that number of alternatum. During the following Winter I secured from this hedge-which was about one hundred yards in length-two sections from the limb of a tree, each section being about four feet in length and from three to five inches in diameter (see Plate II). On arriving home I cut the sections into smaller ones and placed them in the breeding cage. The first beetles made their appearance on June 18, and from that time until the middle of July they continued to emerge. Nearly all the specimens proved to be alternatum, only one or two wildii making their appearance. Two specimens of Neoclytus erythrocephalus also emerged. all thirty-eight specimens emerged.

Prof. Riley, in the "American Entomologist," vol. iii, p. 270, states that the larvæ of wildii and allernatum no doubt feed in the roots of the plant. I admit, not without a doubt, however, that this may be true as far as the larvæ of wildii is concerned, but it will not apply to the closely allied species alternatum, as my observations go to show.

Miss Mary E. Murtfeldt, in "Insect Life," vol. v, p. 155, states that the larvæ of wildii bore the older wood of the tree, and I am very much inclined to accept this statement as being correct, for if we examine the trunks of the trees in an old hedge we will often find them to contain many large borings, such as we would suppose the larvæ of wildii would make. Messrs. Webster and Mally, of Ohio, have reared Cyllene pictus from the Osage Orange (see Bulletin No. 9, New Series. U. S. Department of Agriculture), but as yet this beetle has not been found on the Osage Orange around Philadelphia; furthermore, in my experience, Cyllene pictus only attacks the dead or dying trees. I therefore think it more than likely that the large borings observed in the trunks of live Osage Orange trees are made by the larvæ of Dorcaschema wildii.

The specimens figured in the plate were cut from the sections mentioned in the fore part of this article.

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## INTERESTING COLLECTING NEAR HOME.

By R. R. ROWLEY, Louisiana, Mo.

It is gratifying, this hot weather, to have one's collecting ground not far from the front door. There is a little enclosure of two or three acres just across the street and when I tire of other employment I scale the fence and wade into the weedy jungle. There are patches of *Croton capitatum* here and there, and I come away laden with eggs, larvæ and pupæ of *Anæa andria*. In the past three weeks I have collected over two hundred well-grown larvæ of this butterfly. True, some have died, but I have already ten imagoes, besides the fifty-five pupæ hanging in my boxes and nearly a hundred larvæ still feeding. This is a most hardy insect, well protected from its enemies in all its stages by mimicry, and rarely affected by parasites. Some grown "worms," when ready to suspend, turn black and hang,